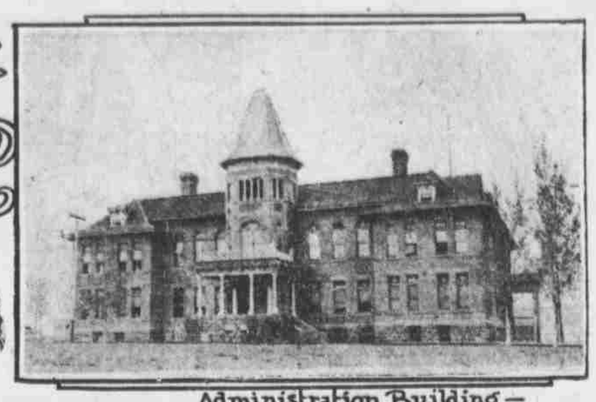
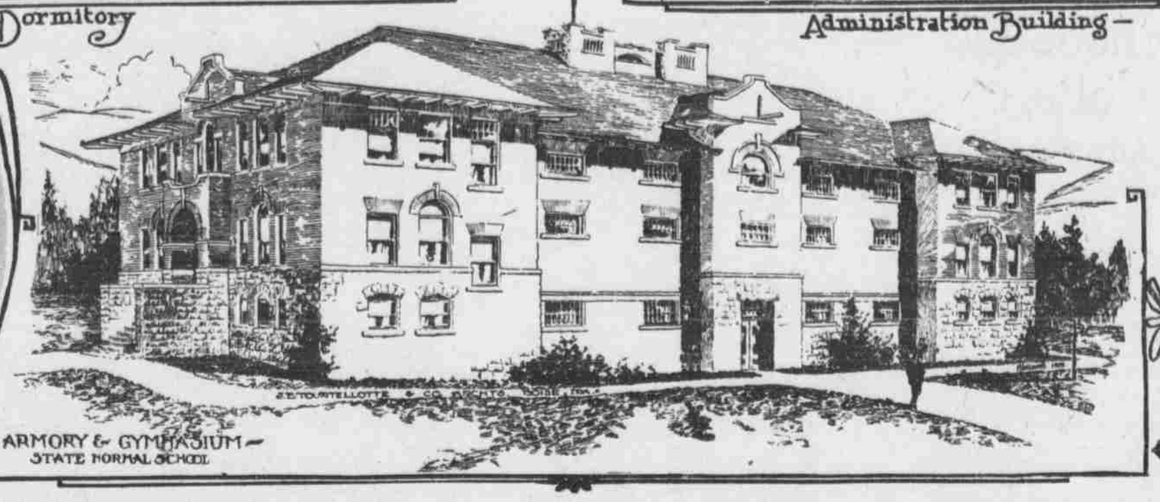
Idaho's Normal School and Its Efficient Head

Dormitory



Administration Building—

G. A. Axline
President



ARMORY & GYMNASIUM—
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

ALBION, Idaho, July 23.—(Special.)—An Iowa man who is making good in Idaho is President G. A. Axline of the State normal school, located at Albion. President Axline was born at Fairfield, Ia., and spent his boyhood days in Pratt county, Kan., but returned to Parsons college at the place of his birth to obtain his education. After serving as principal of the high school at Cawker City, Kan., as supervising principal of the Kirwin, Kan., schools, and as superintendent of school at Humeston and Corning, Ia., he accepted the presidency of the Albion state normal in 1904 and has made a wonderful success of the work in this institution.

The institution was established at Albion at a time when it was but a village, forty miles from the railroad, and when the state appropriation was not sufficient for its maintainance. The contributions of public-spirited citizens of Cassia county carried the school through its first trying times, and it is now firmly founded. There are thirty-one acres in the campus, four completed buildings, and before the fall semester opens the splendid new gymnasium will be ready for use. The attendance was increased by 70 per cent during the last year, a manual training department has been added, and over $3,000 worth of scientific equipment has been put in.

The courses have been revised within the last year, and in every way the Albion state normal is forging to the front. President Axline has in his faculty teachers from the universities and colleges of Berlin, Chicago, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, California, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and the work done is of the highest character, and when the seventeenth year of the school begins in September it will be with an equipment which will make it possible to do even better work than in the past.

VITAL INFLUENCE IS FELT

Missionary Conference Does Not End in Talk.

GREAT SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

Report of Rev. Arthur Judson Brown Shows that Considerable Progress Has Been Made in Japan.

BY D. V. FRANCIS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The great world's missionary conference, which met in Scotland last month, is not to end in talk. It will have a vital influence in the spread of Christianity throughout the world for many years.

The outcome of the discussion was the establishment of a continuation committee, which will be the brain and the arm of the conference acting in the future. This means that the conference has not been merely a speaking enterprise; it is not to part and end in talk. It is to live and act.

The committee is to be of an international and representative character to lay down lines for a future development. It is to consist of thirty-five members of this conference, distributed as follows: Ten from North America, ten from the Continent, ten from the United Kingdom, and one each, respectively, from Australasia, China, Japan, India, and South Africa. Ten years from now it will doubtless organize another conference—one in which the church on the mission field will be much more largely represented, and in which, perhaps, not only all Protestant agencies will be represented, but also the great Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic communions as well.

Already the continuation committee has met and organized for work. It elected Dr. John R. Mott as chairman and Dr. Eugene Stock and Dr. Julius Richter as vice-chairmen. Mr. Newton W. Rowell, K. C., of Toronto, was appointed treasurer. It was decided that these four officers, together with Sir Andrew Fraser, the Reverend R. W. Wardlaw Thompson, D. D., the Reverend Arthur J. Brown, D. D., the Reverend James L. Barton, D. D., and Count Moltke should form the executive committee. The continuation committee appointed Mr. J. H. Oldham as its secretary, and invited him to devote his whole time to this work.

It was decided to take immediate steps to confer with the missionary societies in Europe and America as to the possibility of bringing into existence a body which might serve as a medium of communication between missionary societies and governments in matters affecting the common interests of different missions working in a particular area.

The committee resolved to carry further in certain directions the investigations began by the commissions of the conference and to undertake certain fresh investigations which the proceedings at the conference showed to be necessary. For this purpose nine special committees, having as their chairmen members of the continuation committee, but including members from outside that committee, were appointed to investigate and report on various subjects, including:

1. Unoccupied fields.
2. The creation of a board of study with reference to the training of missionaries.
3. The development of training schools for missionaries.
4. Christian education in the mission field.
5. Christian literature.
6. The securing of uniformity in statistical returns.
7. The appointment of an international committee of jurists to draw up a brief statement of recognized principles underlying the relations of missions to governments.
8. The best means of securing a larger place for missionary information in the secular press.
9. The advisability of publishing in whole or in part the evidence received by the commission on the missionary message.

That this work will have a wonderful influence on the future of Christian missions may not be doubted.

Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign missions, made an extended tour of China, Japan and Korea last year, completing his important trip in December.

A summary of his official report is now issued by the board, giving the views of an expert on the status of missions and of affairs in general in those countries:

"There are now nearly 600 organized churches in Japan. More than one-fourth are self-supporting. These churches have a membership exceeding 70,000. Last year the membership increased 10 per cent. There are nearly 500 ordained Japanese workers, 600 unordained male workers, 200 Bible women, and nearly 100,000 scholars are taught in over 1,000 Sunday schools. There are about 4,000 students in Christian boarding schools, and there are 100 Christian kindergartens and other day schools where 8,000 scholars are taught. About 400 students are trained in the theological schools, and 250 women in women Bible schools. Several of the larger churches have organized missionary societies which are extending the work in Japan and in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and China. The Protestant Christians gave for Christian work last year nearly 300,000 yen ($150,000).

"In most countries Christianity made its first converts among the lower strata of society, but in Japan it has won its greatest successes among the Samurai, or knightly class. This is the class which has furnished the majority of the army and navy officers, journalists, educators, and leading men generally of the new Japan. Fourteen members of the lower house are Christians. A former president of the house was a Presbyterian elder.

"An eminent professor of the Imperial university at Tokio declares that 'at least 1,000,000 Japanese outside the Christian church have so come to understand Christianity that, though as yet unbaptized, they are framing their lives according to the teachings of Christ.'"

From communications received at this office, from the utterances of the church press, from rumors that come to the editorial ear of conferences and discussions more or less private, remarks the New York Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal), we are convinced that the American churches are entering upon a new stage of thought and action in relation to the men and boys of this country. The Laymen's Missionary Movement, in its seventy-city campaign, was criticised for restricting its dinners and meetngs to men, but its course has been fully justified by the fact that this very restriction threw into unprecedented prominence the masculine element in American Christianity. It was a new sight—inspiring in its potentiality—to rally more than 1,000 men at the call of Christian service in every city. The steady advance of the brotherhood, with its far-reaching plans for the development of the work of Christian men for other men is another sign of the times.

The amazing eagerness with which the public, without distinction of church, is taking up the character culture of the boy through the various boy scout organizations, shows the community in general has begun to awaken to the urgency of the boy's case. He has been allowed to follow his own sweet will, too little influenced for good by home, school and Sunday school—with results that are now universally deplored.

At the present time a very able committee, representing the Young Men's Christian association and the brotherhoods, is at work upon plans for a concerted effort, on an unprecedented scale, to present Christ effectively to the boys and men of America in this generation. "In this generation" we use the phrase advisedly, for all the emphasis that Mr. Mott and his followers place upon the urgency of carrying the gospel to "the only generation that we can reach" applies with equal force at home. If we fail to mold to Christianity the rising generation in America, the accumulations of nineteen centuries must pay the forfeit.

Dynamite Wrecks Buildings
as completely as coughs and colds wreck lungs. Cure them quick with Dr. King's New Discovery. 50c and $1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

Crossing on a Five-Day Boat

Economical Turn of Steamer Owners that Cheats Passengers Out of Breakfast—New Post of Fishguard and Its Romance—Senator Depew on Shipboard—Miss Milholland and Her Suffragette Views

ON BOARD S. S. LUSITANIA, July 4, 1910.—To the Editor of The Bee: For the second time I have been caught by the scurvy trick which is played every day on board ship, of setting the clock ahead an hour during the night with the hope that passengers may get up too late for breakfast. I always feel imposed upon when I have to combine breakfast and luncheon while living at the ship's expense.

I have just made a tour of inspection of the great seventy thousand horsepower turbine engines which drive this leviathan of the deep through the waves at an average of thirty miles an hour—making the trips across the ocean on schedule time, varying but a few minutes on the long journeys of more than 3,000 miles.

The turbine engine is a wonder of simplicity. Imagine the great driving shaft on one end of which the winged propellers of four blades are bolted—which bore their way through the water and force the great ship ahead with the speed of a race horse. On the other end of this great shaft, which is as large around as an ordinary man's body, is welded a series of small blades, hundreds in number, set at right angles to the shaft. Against these blades the steam is forced, which in turn, compells the shaft to rotate, on the same principle that the wind blowing on the arms of a windmill forces it to revolve. Could anything be more simple? The propeller blades at one end of the drive shaft and the turbine blades at the other end.

It does away with all the great cylinders and piston rods which we are accustomed to gaze at in open mouthed wonder on engines of the old type, such, for example, as we have in the pumping station at Florence. By doing away with this, the greater part of the complicated machinery, there is no occasion for extensive overhauling of machinery at the end of each journey, thus saving time and expense. But perhaps the greatest saving is in space occupied by the turbine engine, which is almost inconceivably compact and simple, and justifies the prediction that the turbine is the marine engine of the future. On the old style engine an up and down reciprocating motion has to be transformed into a crank motion to revolve the driving shaft. In the turbine engine you simply blow the steam against the wings of the shaft and rotate it as you blow a pin wheel around with your breath. Steam is generated in great boilers and first forced into the high pressure turbine engine. After it has done its work there it passes into the low pressure turbine engine. From there it is drawn off into a condensing chamber where the steam becomes water once more, and this water is returned to the boiler from whence it first came, and the merry round of usefulnes continues at a great saving of water tanks.

We land at the new port of Fishguard on the extreme west end of Wales, the nearest point of land to the American shore, a saving of 113 nautical miles over Liverpool. A special train awaits our arrival and whirls us into London in four and one-half hour at an average speed of fifty-five miles an hour, thereby effecting the saving of a day in getting to London over the old route via Liverpool. Fishguard Harbor, the western terminus of the Great Western railroad, was first opened as a port of call in 1908 at an expense of nearly $10,000,000 for breakwaters and terminal facilities, and is destined to soon become one of the greatest harbors in the world. Fishguard is known to history as the only place where the French made an attempt to invade England under the great Napoleon, during the time that was known as "the time of the great Terror." In 1797 a small body of French troops landed at Fishguard and after what is known as the "Three Days' War," were ignominiously taken prisoners by a mixed lot of peasants and women. Some of the Welch women soon became the sweethearts of the gallant French prisoners and one dark night they opened the doors of the prison and eloped with their French lovers—stole a private yacht at anchor in the bay and safely made their way to France, where they married and presumably lived happy ever after.

One morning about 7 o'clock as I was taking the morning air on the upper deck as a precautionary measure so that I might be able during the day to keep something on my stomach other than a hot water bottle, I met the venerable Senator Chauncy Depew. As we had the deck to ourselves we soon fell into conversation. I said: "Senator, I deduct from your presence on deck at this early hour that you were brought up on a farm, and there acquired the habit of early rising." He said, "Yes, and to that habit which I have never lost. I attribute the fact that I have buried most of the fellows who started out with me in public life."

He recalled with pleasure his visit in Omaha during one of the coronation balls of King Ak-Sar-Ben, which he attended. Last night he introduced as only the senator can in a most characteristic humorous manner—Miss Inez Milholland—a most beautiful young woman, 24 years of age, who addressed us on woman suffrage. Miss Milholland is the young lady who successfully led the shirtwaist strikers to victory recently in New York and against whom a suit for $200,000 damages has been instituted by the shirtwaist manufacturers. She is an American girl, daughter of Colonel Milholland of the New York Tribune. She was introduced as the "Joan of Arc" of the woman suffrage movement. She says she is a militant suffragette.

All the men in the audience became violent partisans of the beautiful speaker at least while she talked as was evidenced by the collection, which amounted to $135. She didn't carry away the women however. She was entirely too good looking.

I have just been watching a young matron promenading the deck with her little daughter. The ocean air is raw and an overcoat feels comfortable. Yet while the child was warmly dressed above the equator she walks around with bare legs above her rudimentary stockings. I was so idignant that for a moment I wished that her mother would be compelled to dress that way and parade around the deck just once and see how she liked it. My wife says we should not look at things that way because the lady is Elizabeth, which I submit is a totally irrelevant answer.

We left New York Wednesday at 2 a. m., we dine in London Monday night. That's going some. F. L. HALLER.

BOMB THROWN IN NEW YORK

Explosion on Sidewalk on Second Avenue Breaks Windows and Causes Panic.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A panic unexampled in the record of somewhat numerous similar occurrences on the east side followed the explosion of a dynamite bomb thrown on the sidewalk in front of a five story tenement on Second avenue today. The bomb dug a hole a foot and a half in diameter in the sidewalk, blew out the glass in show windows all around and upset things generally in stores in the neighborhood. Hundreds of tenement dwellers rushed to the streets in terror. The police believe the explosion to have been attempted vengenance on some of the store proprietors in the vicinity.

SHAKESPEARE A POOR MAN?

Prof. Wallace's Discoveries Indicate a Small Income.

PROFITS OF THE GLOBE THEATER

Papers in an Old Lawsuit Suggest a New View of the Poet's Resources and Banish Speculation.

Prof. Charles W. Wallace of Nebraska contributes to the Century Magazine some newly discovered evidence relating to Shakespeare's money interest in the Globe theater and the wealth of the poet in his lifetime. Every age, writes Prof. Wallace, has had its own conception of Shakespeare, but we of today are enjoying a nearer approach to the man and his associates than has been granted at any other time since his death. For nearly half a century scholars have been saying that we should probably never learn anything more that was definite about the personal Shakespeare, but in the last six years I have had the privilege of finding among documents preserved in various English archives, and of reporting, numerous records relating to Shakespeare, his colleagues and dramatic rivals, and the contemporary theaters, which supply materials that enable us to a considerable extent to reconstruct the life of the poet.

First Definite Knowledge.

Our first definite knowledge of Shakespeare's financial interests in the Globe and Blackfriars comes to us from the Osteler-Hemynges records (which I made public in 1909) and from the documents, now for the first time revealed, in the suit of John Witter against John Heminges and Henry Condell. Previously we could draw only general inferences from inexact data and conditions. A hundred years ago the theory was set going that Shakespeare must have disposed of any theatrical interests he may have owned about the time he may have retired to Stratford. It was inferred also, and is stated positively in most biographical notices on the basis of that mere inference, that he had no shares in the theaters at the time of his death. This notion arose from the fact that in his will Shakespeare does not mention any theatrical interests, and from the erroneous supposition that a will devises all the property specifically. But the fact is that wills rarely enumerate all the testator's possessions.

Shakespeare's income from his theatrical shares is a perennial subject of debate which these documents remove from speculation. In publishing the Osteler-Hemynges suit last October, I called attention to the estimate of £300 annual profit for Shakespeare's share, and gave warning that even that reduced estimate was excessive. Witter declares that his own income, previous to the burning of the Globe in 1613, and while he owned one-seventh of the moiety (that is, one fourteenth of the entire property and profits of the Globe, the same as Shakespeare then owned), was from £30 to £40 a year. This would not exceed from £240 to £320, or from $1,200 to $1,600 on the money of today. If we multiply that sum of fourteen, we shall know the profits of the entire company.

Profitable Shares.

It is noteworthy that the amount of profit from one share in the Globe before 1613 agrees with the similar amount of £30 from one share in the Red Bull, as shown by new documents in "University Studies," and with a similar amount, estimated at from £33 to £53 for different periods, from one-sixth of the Blackfriars prior to 1608, when Shakespeare's company took that theater and divided it into seven shares. After the Globe was rebuilt in 1614, the profits were greatly increased, Witter says, and he now offers to accept half a share, in lieu of the one forfeited, at a yearly rent of £13 6s 8d, or, as an alternative, to take the profits from the house Heminges had recently been allowed to build on the Globe grounds, and from other houses there pay the rent of the entire property to Brend, and risk clearing then more than the £30 to £40, which he formerly received when each owned one-seventh of the moiety.

A large fancy has hitherto assumed that Shakespeare's yearly income from his share in the Globe was from £500 to £600 (in modern money possibly from £4,000 to £4,800 or from about $20,000 to $24,000 a year). Multiply that by fourteen, the number of shares at Shakespeare's death, or by sixteen, the number after his death, when Nathanial Field was admitted, and we have a grand total of assumed profits of from £56,000 to £96,000 (about $280,000 to $324,000 a year for the company). This sort of "biographical fancy" pictured Shakespeare as a shrewd business man who, having accumulated large wealth (perhaps half a million dollars), scorned the noble art of poesy after it had served such merely sordid ends, retired to his country residence at Stratford, and there lived the life of a wealthy gentleman.

The Witter-Heminges pleadings supplement the Osteler-Hemynges records, and are also supplemented by them. Here we have Shakespeare and his associates in a precarious business enterprise that they have staked their whole future upon in democratic brotherhood. Failure or success affects not merely the financial returns but the dramatic effort of both playwright and actors. Throughout Shakespeare's plays and in the history of the company so far as we know it from records like these, optimistic ideals dominated the hard conditions.

A Viper in the Stomach
is dyspepsia complicated with liver and kidney troubles. Electric Bitters help all such cases or no pay. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

The Key to the Situation—Bee Want Ads.

Crops Occupy Farmers' Minds

J. H. Mott of Memphis and J. H. Storm of Yutan Talk of Conditions.

J. H. Mott was in South Omaha yesterday with two loads of top notch cattle fed on his farm near Memphis, Neb. There was a nice shower of rain at Memphis Thursday night and he says the cornfields in that section are looking well and are very clean of weeds.

Mr. Mott said the farmers had little time to think of political affairs and had lost that great interest which was taken in the questions of ten years ago. As a rule, he thought, they were satisfied with present conditions.

J. H. Storm of Yutan, Neb., was a buyer on the market yesterday and secured a nice load of feeders at $3.50. He said he would buy more if there was immediate prospect of rain. There was not more than a sprinkle at Yutan Thursday night.

Mr. Storm is not the first man to ask the question, "Do you think that comet had anything to do with our dry weather? Do you notice this year how little electric disturbance there is and how little wind or bluster? In all former years of dry weather there was lightning every night and a great deal of electric disturbance. Did the tail of the comet rob the earth of some of the vital electricity! If so, will we get it back? Now, there is a theory I would like to have some of the men who talked so wisely about the comet explore a little.

"Our crops look well at Yutan and the corn is all right for a few weeks more, but we are holding our breath, as you might say waiting for a good rain. The corn is tasseling now and rain would make big ears."

Do You Weigh Too Much?
The Real Remedy and the Receipe

There are some stout people whom the above question does not seem to trouble very much. They are, however, wrong to be so careless, for obesity is a complaint which brings many evils in its train. There are others who have sought long and earnestly for a really reliable remedy for obesity, and to these the following prescription will be of absorbing interest, because it presents in a simple and harmless form and sure relief—a remedy which is rapidly gaining a world-wide reputation. The reader may make up the prescription for himself (or herself) on getting the ingredients from the druggist—or the latter will do so willingly.

This is the full recipe: ½ oz. Marmola, ½ oz. Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 2½ oz. Peppermint Water. Take a dose of one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

This admirable and quite harmless remedy will soon take off pounds of the offending fatty excess; and as, day by day, the weight decreases, strength and vigor will return in equal ratio; for, be it observed, there is no fasting or exercise required. Rest, good food, regular doses—these are all that is necessary to reduce weight to normal, increase the supply of pure blood, clear the skin, beautify the complexion, and restore energy and excellent spirits.—Adv.

SHRIVER IS TO SHOW CAUSE

Ordered by State Board to Show Why Assessments Should Not Be Increased.

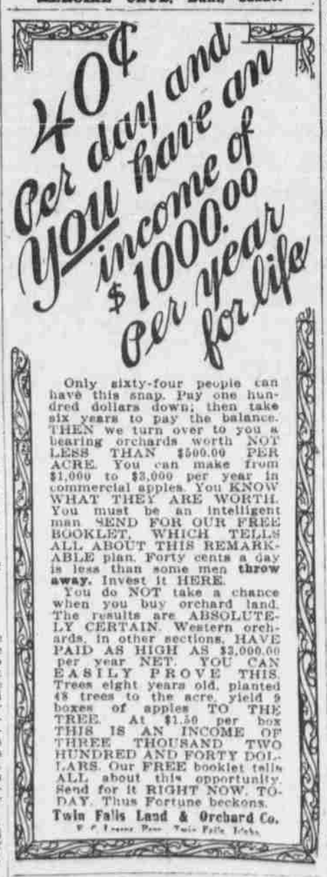
Douglas county may have prospered even more during the last year than the first returns of the county assessor showed. County Assessor Shriver has been notified to appear before the State Board of Equalization and Assessment to show cause why the assessed valuations on certain properties should not be increased.

This town wants a cannery and wants it badly. If you are a canneryman of experience you can come to this place and make a stake. The country is ready for you. YOU CAN COME HERE AND THE RAPID SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY will make a FORTUNE FOR YOU.

Buhl, Idaho, is the market point for 90,000 acres Carey Act land; the richest land that lies out of doors. There is cheap electric power gained from the falls of the Snake river. There are oceans of farm produce of every description. Everything is favorable. Please WRITE ME AT ONCE.

You can satisfy yourself about this if you will write to me at once. I can send you a booklet showing JUST WHAT THIS SECTION HAS TO DEPEND ON; just WHAT IT WILL DO FOR YOU. Write for the book. It costs nothing and may mean a fortune to you. Address

C. E. McQUOWN, Secretary BUHL COMMERCIAL CLUB, Buhl, Idaho.



Only sixty-four people can have this snap. Pay one hundred dollars down; then take six years to pay the balance. THEN we turn over to you a bearing orchards worth NOT LESS THAN $500.00 PER ACRE. You can make from $1,000 to $3,000 per year in commercial apples. You KNOW WHAT THEY ARE WORTH. You must be an intelligent man SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET, WHICH TELLS ALL ABOUT THIS REMARKABLE plan. Forty cents a day is less than some men throw away. Invest it HERE.

You do NOT take a chance when you buy orchard land. The results are ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN. Western orchards in other sections, HAVE PAID AS HIGH AS $2,000.00 per year NET. YOU CAN EASILY PROVE THIS. Trees eight years old, planted 48 trees to the acre, yield 9 boxes of apples TO THE TREE. At $1.50 per box THIS IS AN INCOME OF THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS. Our FREE booklet tells ALL about this opportunity. Send for it RIGHT NOW, TODAY. Thus Fortune beckons.

Twin Falls Land & Orchard Co.
F. F. Lester, Pres. Twin Falls, Idaho.

Are You Going to Buy Land

No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of our journal. It has lands, city property and stocks or goods advertised in it from every state in the union, so that you can find just what you wish in its columns. It reaches 60,000 readers each issue. Advertising rates, 2c per word. Sent 10c for 2 months' trial subscription. It will be stopped at the end of 2 months unless you renew.

FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, TRAER, IOWA.

500 Bushels of Potatoes to the Acre

YOU know that potatoes are always staple. Potatoes are like gold. The markets fluctuate very little on potatoes. And if you have GOOD potatoes you CAN ALWAYS FIND A MARKET FOR THEM. This is the most remarkable potato country in ALL THE WORLD. The Snake River Valley has been known to produce EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUSHELS OF POTATOES TO THE ACRE.

You can RAISE POTATOES IN THIS VALLEY. RAISE THEM AND GET MONEY FOR THEM.

Write to us about this. We have the most handsomely illustrated booklet written about this, THE TWIN FALLS TRACT in Southern Idaho, that has been printed for a long while. It is mighty informing, too. IT IS FREE AND WE WILL SEND ONE COPY TO YOU IF YOU WILL JUST WRITE A POSTAL CARD REQUEST. WRITE TODAY.

J. E. WHITE
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

ACREAGE TRACTS FOR THE
INVESTOR
OR FOR THE
SMALL FARMER

THIS is our specialty. From One to One Thousand acres. This business is made to serve your interests. No sum of money, however small, is two small to get our best attention. And no sum, however large, is too large to tax our capacity to TO PLACE AND PLACE WITH PROFIT TO THE INVESTOR.

We would like to have you write to us for our booklets, literature and other information. We are sure that you want to know about IDAHO. It is the last West and the rapidly growing section of the United States. Here you can make big profits on small investments. Land can be bought on credit.

Write Right Now, Write Today

GRAY & GRAY
INVESTMENTS.
POCATELLO, - - IDAHO

WRITE AND ASK US

Yes, distinctly, plainly, write and ask us for the opportunities we can show you to DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN SOUTHERN IDAHO. The land is filled with new ways of living well, comfortably, happily and profitably. Send today for THE FREE BOOKLET which describes Southern Idaho so well that WE BRING IDAHO TO YOU.

We can show you how to make money. We need money to loan on approved security at such rates as to net you 7 per cent. You can't get such rates in the Middle West. Farm lands are cheap and can be bought on credit. You cannot make a mistake in SOUTHERN IDAHO even if you buy with your eyes shut. But WRITE TO US FIRST. We point the way to easier, happier, pleasanter living. Any bank in Twin Falls is our reference.

Hill & Taylor
IRRIGATED FARMS
Twin Falls, Idaho

6% FOR SAVINGS

Money makes more money in Idaho than in any other western state. That's why the Burley State Bank can pay a greater per cent of interest with absolute safety.

You can't know about this unless you write for FREE INFORMATION. WRITE TODAY, BE SURE AND DO IT RIGHT NOW.

You can double your income. Midwest Banks pay 3%, and we pay 6% net on all sums, large or small.

David Eccles of our bank, the president, is worth $25,000,000. M. S. Browning, vice-president, is worth almost as much more. You can be at one with these big, big men.

Write today. Be sure and write today.

Burley State Bank
BURLEY, IDAHO.
DAVID ECCLES, President.
M. S. BROWNING, Vice-Pres.
S. GROVER, RICE, Cashier.
DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN IDAHO.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER
Reaches the Live Stock Men.